

SOUTH BEND NEWS - TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING CO.

GABRIEL H. SUMMERS, President.
J. M. STEPHENSON, Publisher.
JOHN HENRY ZUEVER, Editor.

MEMBER INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE—EVENINGS

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published herein. This does not extend to our afternoon paper. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved by the publishers as to both editions.

OFFICE: 210 W. Colfax Av. Bell Phone 2100.

House Phone 1161.
Call at the office or telephone above numbers and ask for department wanted—Editorial, Advertising, Circulation or Accounting. For "read side" in the telephone directory, bill will be mailed after insertion. Report insertion to business, and execution, poor delivery of papers, and telephone service, etc. to head of department with which you are dealing. The News-Times has thirteen trunk lines, all of which respond to House Phone 1161 and Bell 2100.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—Morning and Evening Editions Single Copy, 3c. Sunday, 6c. Delivered by carrier in South Bend and Mishawaka, \$1.00 per year in advance, or 15c by the week. Morning and Evening Editions, daily including Sunday, by mail, 40c per month (two months), 75c per month thereafter, or \$4.00 per year in advance. Entered at the South Bend postoffice as second class mail.

ADVERTISING RATES: Ask the advertising department. Foreign Advertising Representatives: CONE, LORENZEN & WOODMAN, 22 Fifth Ave., New York City, and Adv. Bldg., Chicago. The News-Times endeavors to keep its advertising columns free from fraudulent misrepresentation. Any person endeavoring to secure a large amount of advertising in this paper will confer a favor on the management by reporting the facts completely.

DECEMBER 28, 1918.

"BOOTLEG JIM" AND "BLIND-PIG HARRY"

Of course, the adherents of the g. o. p. (God's own party), will never forgive us from mentioning it, but the vote of Sens. New and Watson on the anti-bootlegging amendment to the District of Columbia dry law, looks very much to us like the thing that we have predicted of the republican party, well, ever since the booze interests in Indiana went over to it. It is to be the party now, of "light wines and beers," and as long as the brewers will stick by the aforesaid g. o. p., we anticipate that even the Lord will find some way to justify the manufacture and sale of such beverages.

Watson and New strenuously object to Washington, D. C., being made bone dry, and we are quite confident that if Mr. Andrew J. Hickey were in Washington, his vote in the house would be similarly considerate of the understanding existing between the republican wing-leaders in this state, and the wet forces. It is well known that the brewers are at work in Indiana on amendments to the present Indiana state law, to permit the manufacture of light wines and beers, if not at this session, anyway at the next, and regardless of what may be the outcome on the federal prohibition amendment. It is contended that even under that amendment, the legislatures and congress may say what constitutes an intoxicating beverage, and the plan is to have them say that light wines and beers are not.

Instead of getting the liquor question out of politics, therefore, and keeping it out, depend upon the blessed hypocrites to let it back in, only it maybe that the rottenness of the republican party in Indiana, has not spread all over the nation. Happily "Bootleg Jim" and "Blind-Pig Harry" voted with the minority, and the majority was sufficient that the "bone dry" amendment was passed. Maybe their antipathy to the measure has had something to do with—or is somewhat explained—by certain of their recent outbursts of oratory, sounding very much more like the rantings of a delirium than like expressions of men of sanity.

We haven't seen a report on the vote of all the republican "copperheads" in congress—but we have read somewhere that alcohol is a good antidote for snakepoison.

THE PRESIDENT AND EUROPE.

President Wilson in England, as he has been in France, meeting and being met by the British people, may mean much to the future, and especially the immediate future. It is growing more and more evident, as the days roll by, that the president's peace aims have been pretty generally accepted by the allied nations. American railway against them notwithstanding. Pres't Wilson seems to have little trouble in making himself understood to everyone except partisan "copperheads" in America, and they wouldn't understand if they could.

Very apparently now, when the delegates from the allied nations sit down at the peace tables, they will know what they are driving at, and that, quite exactly the things that the president outlined a year ago. If anything, France, England and Italy, are less divided against them than America—judging from the noise, apparently is. The job at the peace tables will not be so much to ascertain the things to be done, but exactly how to go at it to do them, and make them stick. It is generally conceded that a league of nations, instead of being postponed for future parleys, must be worked out first as the treaty enforcement agency.

And we guess the senate will approve the treaty when it is finally drawn, and agreed to. Otherwise it may leave the United States out of the society of nations, and like as not with a William Howard Taft, economic boycott and military outflow leveled against it. Wind-jammers like Henry Cabot Lodge, Lawrence X. Sherman and Philander C. Knox, may find themselves with their backs up against a stone wall if they fail to discover that this war has been a world war, and that the world, and not alone the republican party is interested in its conclusion.

It is painful, we know, that some flannel-mouthed republican is not foremost in the line of the present, parading the earth in the interests of American industrial enterprise, rather than of humanity and true Americanism, but men who are real men are the ones who happen to be in charge, and are more interested in the future of mankind, than in future campaign contributions, or who wins the next presidential election. We are getting some of the finest of specimens here in the United States these days of the smallness of some so-called big men—the like of Lodge, Sherman and Knox, for instance.

MEXICO NEXT?

With the German war pretty well cleaned up, the United States is beginning to turn its attention once more to Mexico. The situation there appears increasingly bad. German propaganda went on unrelieved and unrestrained, until the recent recall of the infamous German minister, Baron von Eckhardt, at the request of our government. Carranza has continued his old policy of flouting the United States, disregarding the rights of Americans and their property and families.

the flames of popular prejudice against all things American.

This time there may be no fooling. It is announced at Washington from official sources that Uncle Sam is ready to deal with any eventually. Cavalry regiments are strung along the border. There are thousands of marines at Galveston and Guantanamo. There are large forces of infantry in the Texas cantonments. Seasoned troops are returning from France all the time, and by no means all of them are being demobilized.

The general staff has long had complete plans prepared for the advance of an American army across the Mexican frontier. There is an ample fleet of warships and transports ready for service.

It behooves old Carranza and his gang to walk warily. Having failed to learn from experience, however, they can hardly be expected to show any sudden access of wisdom at this late stage of the game.

A new revolution is said to be imminent in Mexico, holding out hope of better conditions. Either the launching of such a revolution or the commission of further unfriendly acts by Carranza or his people might result in American intervention and a general cleaning up of political, economic and hygienic conditions in Mexico.

Most Americans would welcome such a conclusion. If it proves to be really necessary. The job could presumably be done now without having our motives misconstrued by Latin-America. There is no desire to work any injustice on the Mexican people, to deprive them of any of their rights or territory or wealth. But there is a strong desire to get rid of a troublesome situation of long standing. It is intolerable that a great nation that brought the German empire to its knees should continue having its rights ignored and its self-respect flouted by so backward and negligible a country as Mexico.

JUVENILE GARDENERS.

There is a little girl in Fairbanks, Tex., who raised enough vegetables last season by her own efforts, in a half-acre garden, to put up 1,980 cans of tomatoes, 150 cans of beans, 60 cans of peas, 87 cans of tomatoes and okra and 50 cans of sweet potatoes, making 1,418 cans altogether. They were of such fine quality, too, that they won praise and prizes in a county fair.

There is a 14-year old boy in Berea, O., who has won the reputation of being the best potato-grower in the state. He raised 47 3/4 bushels of "spuds" on one-tenth of an acre of ground. He made a profit of \$78. That would mean 477 bushels an acre, and a profit of \$780 an acre.

The grown-up gardeners and farmers certainly have to look to their laurels these days. The rising generation seems to know more about raising food than father and grandfather ever did.

PLANNING THE TEMPLE OF PEACE.

Balfour, the British statesman, said when the armistice was signed:

"Our work and sacrifice will be in vain if the two English-speaking peoples do not set out to build a temple of humanity that no future generations will ever see destroyed."

Now that Pres't Wilson is in England, the time is ripe to perfect the plans for that temple. Let us hope that the president and premier are making the most of it.

The temple of peace is already planned in the hearts of the American and British people. It is only a question whether, as Pres't Wilson lately remarked, the statesmen who will sit at the peace conference have enough "wisdom and purpose" to make the people will effective.

We always thought Americans were world-beaters when it came to celebrating things, but those French are worthy rivals.

What to do with our returning man-power isn't the big problem. It's what to do with our woman-power.

Other Editors Than Ours

FACT AND TREASON.

(New York World.)

By the Pact of London, signed by Great Britain, France and Russia in September, 1914, the three powers obligated themselves to conclude no separate peace, adding this declaration:

"The three governments agree that, when the terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

Russia went to pieces and the bolsheviks signed the infamous peace of Brest-Litovsk. But when Italy entered the war she also became a party to this compact. In view of this how will she demand concessions in the settlement of the dispute between her and Jugoslavia, unless she has the consent of Britain and France?

She holds the Dalmatian harbor cities under the terms of the treaty of London, by which she entered the war. If she insists on literal compliance with the terms of the treaty of London, how can she refuse to comply with the terms of the Pact of London?

And complying with those terms, how can she persist in her Dalmatian demands unless both Britain and France approve that course?

There are many troublesome angles to that Dalmatian question.

THE DEBT TO POLAND.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Poland is a democratic oasis in a desert of autocracy is the instructive picture given in "The Outlook" by Mr. Wladaw O. Gorski, who writes of the aspirations of his native land. He presents some highly informing facts to support the contention that Poland was a pioneer and pathfinder in liberal civil government. He cites the "Statute of Wislitsa of 1347" as the "first complete code of Christian Europe" and the Polish constitution of 1505 as introducing "into the world for the first time a democratic parliamentary system." He shows that in 1572, the year of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, "the Polish senate declared absolute freedom of religion, but even long before the discovery of this country (America) Poland had become what America is today—a safe refuge for the persecuted." Furthermore, Poland, in 1430, over 250 years before the emancipation of the right of habeas corpus in England, "had established her famous law, 'Neminem captivum nisi iure victum,' which means 'Nobody should be detained unless legally convicted.'"

It was precisely because Poland stood for democratic ideas of liberty, Mr. Gorski declares, that the surrounding autocracies of Russia, Germany and Austria combined to snuff out this flame of freedom. "Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell," but the world is now about to see the political miracle of the resurrection of Kosciuszko's people, who will henceforth be free to continue the flow of Poland's past contributions to the world's progress and happiness.

Can Diamonds be Manufactured?

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

"Can diamonds be manufactured? If so, what is the process, and can such diamonds be detected by an expert?"—E. S.

Yes, diamonds can be and have been manufactured, i. e., made through the intervention of the human hand. There is no occasion to "detect" them, since they are genuine in substance and structure, as much so as chickens hatched by incubator are real chickens. But they are of only microscopic size, as yet, and it is to be hoped that large ones, suitable to be used in jewelry, will never be made, for that would be the end of the reign of the most beautiful of gems. As soon as a thing becomes common and cheap it must be content with a utilitarian value, like glass, for instance.

From the point of view of science, however, the artificial production of diamonds possesses a very great interest. It was not an eagerness to make millions but a desire to understand nature's ways that led to the discovery of a method of turning amorphous carbon into the crystallized form of carbon called diamond. If the ideals of men of science were so low that they would pursue such a research for the sake of fooling the public and taking its money, there could be no true science.

Meteorite Gave Hint.

One of the first straight hints given to the searchers after the birth secret of the matchless carbon gem was furnished by a diamond-stuffed meteorite that shot out of the sky. It was an iron meteorite and it contained diamonds very minute, like all that have been produced in the laboratory. How had nature made these carbon crystals in the heart of a mass of iron, whose only history, as far as known, was compressed in an indefinite flight through open space, ended by an encounter with the earth? In the search for an answer to that question two facts stood out: (1) The substance of the meteorite had once been melted by intense heat. (2) It had been quickly cooled from without. It was also clear that carbon must have been included in the iron at the start.

From these facts it was concluded that when the mass rapidly cooled on being projected from some unknown place of origin, where it had been intensely heated, into the extreme cold of space its surface had quickly hardened, forming a rigid shell which confined the interlarded mass, and as this in turn solidified and thereby expanded slightly a great internal pressure was produced, the result of which was to cause the included carbon to crystallize into minute diamonds distributed through the interior mass.

Exactly why the pressure should act in that way is perhaps not very clear, but anyhow, when the conditions above described were artificially produced by Henri Moissan in his electric furnace the result was the formation of minute diamonds like those of the meteorite. Moissan may have said to have turned sugar into diamonds, for the material that he used to saturate his mass of molten iron with carbon was calcium sugar. He found that while carbon dissolved in molten iron or other metal separates out in the amorphous form of graphite, or blacklead, if the cooling takes place at ordinary pressures, yet when the pressure is extremely high, many tons to the square inch, the carbon separates in the form of diamonds, which probably at first are liquid carbon drops.

Tremendous Pressure. To get the necessary pressure Moissan imitated the conditions of the meteorite. He heated the iron mass in his furnace to a temperature of more than 7,000 degrees, at which the iron began to volatilize, and then he dropped it into cold water, somewhat as the meteorite shooting from its parent sun plunged its blazing surface into the

zero bath of heatless space. The manner in which the pressure was produced has been described above.

Inasmuch as carbon is introduced into molten iron in order to harden it into steel, it was naturally asked, after Moissan's experiments, whether minute diamonds might not already have been produced, unknowingly, in metallurgical operations, and it has been found that such was indeed the case, though only in certain cases have the crystals been found large enough to be recognized. When steel is made for special purposes by cooling under great pressure produced by hydraulic apparatus, microscopic diamonds are sometimes found imbedded in the mass. It has even been suggested that the property of carbon in hardening steel may arise from its taking the quality of diamond, although not assuming a visible crystalline form.

The great diamond mines of South Africa lie in the choked throats of ancient, extinct volcanoes, which evidently served as giant laboratories, where nature had at her elbow the forces and the substances needed to make diamonds on a large scale. Fortunately she knew when she had made enough—which man seldom does.

ONCE OVERS

PERIAPS ITS YOUR NERVES. You raised your voice just now and do you know what it sounded like?

It had a most disagreeable sound. And you lost your control over the merest trifle—over a perplexity which a few moments' thought or meditation would have solved without any nervous strain to yourself or those around you.

Do you realize how much less it takes to cause you to become exasperated than it did a year ago? You have reason to be shocked at this exhibition of your lack of self-control.

Do you want your years of experience and knowledge in your position to be rendered practically useless because you have lost your grip on your emotions?

It might be well for you to undertake some of the things which have served to rattle and disturb your equilibrium in order to school yourself to keep your head.

Which is it, temper or nerves that is sharpening your voice? How are you using your rest hours?

If you can't control yourself, see a doctor.

THE CAT IN THE GARRET.

It is a great thing to be in a position where you have nothing for which to apologize.

Back home where the folk all know you and knew your father and your mother before you, you don't have to explain the whys of your point of view.

Some relief, isn't it? Understanding—that is what we are after—the man, woman or child who understands and sees things as we do.

"Birds of a feather flock together," but what of the cat in a strange garret?

Could anything be more lonely than to find one's self among aliens? To be out of joint with the times, the country, or even the neighborhood is not an enviable position.

Co-operation and co-ordination are the great factors of success. If you find you are following the wrong crowd, change your standards or go where you belong, for you are hindered or helped according to your associations, and it is a waste of time to be always explaining.

ANOTHER KNOCK.

Opportunity knocks once more at your door in the shape of "RELIANCE COAL." DEFREES sells it. Call Bell 279; Home 5279. Adv't. 10752-29

GEORGE WYMAN & CO.

—Come and See Us—

These Two Specials—

On Sale Tonight from 7:30 to 9:30

The many women who are watching and taking advantage of the Saturday night specials we offer from 7:30 to 9:30, are profiting by securing timely merchandise at unusual pricings.

Muslin Undergarments at 95c

Choosing from our \$1.25 and \$1.50 groups

For two hours tonight women may replenish their muslinwear needs by choosing \$1.25 and \$1.50 garments at 95c. Included are Gowns, Envelope Chemise, Camisoles and Bloomers. Well made and neatly trimmed. Slightly soiled by display.

House dress Aprons at \$1.00 each

Regularly a \$1.50 apron

About six dozen of these House-dress Aprons in chambray material, blue or pink, will go into special selling tonight at \$1.00. Regularly they are \$1.50. Made with belt and pocket piped in white. Cut full in size.

No phone, C. O. D. or approval orders. Limit 2 to a person.

YOUR CARRIER BOY'S APPEAL

I am only a boy, but I want every reader of The News-Times to know that I have gone into business for myself. I am told the business I am engaged in is the best business that a boy can get into and I want you, dear reader, to help me make a success of this business.

I am the boy who delivers your News-Times to your home or office every day in the year, and for me to make a success and at the same time give you good service, and win your esteem there is only a few things I am going to ask you to do for me.

First—I am just like your grocer, butcher, clothier or coal man. I buy outright from The News-Times Printing Co., every paper I deliver. I am required to pay for my papers every Saturday and that is right.

Second—I am charged for every paper I miss delivering, and that is right, as The News-Times keeps a boy at the office both day and night to deliver to all the customers, papers I miss. I want you to call the office every time I miss you, as that is the one way of impressing me with your order and your number.

Third—I buy my papers so there will be a fair margin of profit to me if all my subscribers pay me each week. This is what I am going to ask you to do. Please pay me each week so that I can be rated as A1 as any business man must be in order to secure his merchandise. If I should lose one week's pay from a subscriber it will take nearly all the profit of two who do pay, to pay for that one paper, so you can see that I will thus be carrying three papers seven days for nothing.

Fourth—I am only asking you to do the right thing by me and in return I will give you good service and courteous treatment or the circulation manager will not permit me to remain in business.

Fifth—I have confidence that you will help me in this my first business undertaking and assuring you that I will do my very best to please you, I am

YOUR NEWS-TIMES CARRIER BOY.

Watch Your Battery

Let us Winter Store it For You. All makes of batteries recharged, repaired and rebuilt. All work guaranteed. Distributors for the Prest-O-Lite. Batteries called for and delivered.

The Storage Battery Co.

Phone Bell 4763.

109 West Wayne St.

Greatest Bargains in Town. Economy Cloak Dept.

Economy Dept. Second Floor, 219-211 S. Michigan. Over Geo. Kraft Co. 5 and 10 Cent Store.

Advertisers make profits from volume—not prices.

Eyes Examined

Glasses properly fitted. Dr. J. Burke, Op't. 230 S. MICHIGAN ST.

Both Phones. Broken lenses duplicated the same day. Prices moderate.



Interest Time

Deposits made before January 10th will draw 5% interest from January 1st, and compound quarterly.

We gladly welcome any deposit from \$1.00 up. Start now and be ready for our next interest period.

Indiana Savings & Loan

122 NORTH MAIN STREET South Bend, Indiana.

FIRST IN THE NEWS-TIMES